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Reports from Calcutta—Inspection of vessels—Cholera and plague mortality—Outbreak of plague in vicinity of Madras—Plague-infected rats.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, February 2, as follows:

During the week ended January 28, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Wildenfels* bound to Boston and New York with a total crew of 63 and 2 passengers for Colombo, and to steamship *Matoppo* bound to Philadelphia and New York with a total crew of 41. The usual precautions were taken, holds were fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended January 28, 1905, there were 103 deaths from cholera and 58 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended January 21, 1905, there were 4,323 cases of and 3,872 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended January 21, 1905, there were 33,083 cases and 28,104 deaths.

Outbreak of plague in vicinity of Madras—Plague-infected rats.

In continuation of my note of last week I have the honor to report that the rats found at Cassimode and the Mauritius Emigration Agency, which were examined at the King's Institute of Preventive Medicine, have been found to be swarming with plague bacilli. This has led to the emigration depot being declared plague infected, and all the emigrants, about 500 in number, were moved to a special quarantine depot. Another village to the west of the depot, which was found to be infected, was burned and the inhabitants have been removed to the plague camp at Tinderpett. No fresh authentic cases of plague occurred, and up to the 24th ultimo there were no deaths among the plague patients under treatment at the plague hospital.

The situation, apart from the fact that plague-infected rats were found, is not considered serious by the authorities, and it is hoped that the outbreak can be successfully dealt with. The presence of plague, infected rats, however, renders the position grave enough, as there is no possibility of knowing how far nor in what direction they may disseminate the infection.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy, Luxemburg, and Norway—Plague and cholera in various countries—Prophylactic inoculations against cholera in Persia—Mortality in great cities—Quarantine regulations.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, February 13, as follows:

During the week ended February 11, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Feb. 7	Prinz Adalbert.....	New York	841	85	1,170	11
7	Roma	do	1,075	90	1,360	14
8	Republic.....	do	1,095	70	1,680	30

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases in Italy for the month of October, 1904, is as follows: Measles, 3,917; scarlatina, 1,161; smallpox, 873; enteric fever, 5,656; diphtheria, 1,668; puerperal fever, 268; pulmonary tuberculosis, 525; malarial diseases, 25,827; pellagra, 315; hydrophobia, 8; anthrax, 249, and glanders, 1.

For the week ended February 9, 1905, the following reports of infectious diseases in Italy were officially registered:

Smallpox.—The epidemic is constantly decreasing in the province of Lecce. There were reported 4 cases at S. Vito dei Normanni and 22 cases in 8 communes of the same province. Cases are still reported at Palermo.

Measles.—An epidemic is reported at S. Giustina, Belluno.

Sporadic cases of scarlatina, diphtheria, and enteric fever are reported in several provinces.

EGYPT—PLAGUE.

During the week ended January 26, 1905, 3 cases and 1 death from plague were reported at Suez.

TURKEY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the sanitary board, Constantinople, the measures against arrivals from Bassora are repealed. Vessels, however, having pilgrims aboard are subjected to five days' quarantine at Camaran.

LUXEMBURG—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

From January 1 to 15, 1905, the following cases of infectious diseases were reported in all Luxemburg: Enteric fever, 9; diphtheria, 2; scarlatina, 31, and puerperal fever, 3.

NORWAY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the month of December, 1904, in all Norway the returns for infectious diseases were as follows: Enteric fever, 10 cases and 1 death; scarlatina, 167 cases and 1 death; measles, 429 cases and 2 deaths; diphtheria, 327 cases and 16 deaths, and influenza, 1,087 cases and 2 deaths.

PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

At the sitting of October 10, 1904, Doctor Taranukhine, envoy of the Russian Government, declared to the sanitary board of Teheran, Persia, that he had performed about 500 anticholeric inoculations at Resht, and some also at Teheran. He asserted that out of 100 inoculations 75 proved successful and conferred an immunity of about fifteen months. The liquid employed for the purpose, according to Haffkine's method, was a pure culture of cholera bacillus, previously sterilized by repeated heating.

PLAGUE—ADEN.

During the week ended January 21, 1905, there were reported at Aden a total number of 110 cases and 83 deaths from bubonic plague.

MORTALITY IN GREAT CITIES.

AUSTRIA—*Budapest*.—Month of October, 1904: Estimated population, 813,399. Total number of deaths, 1,157, including enteric fever, 15; measles, 3; scarlatina, 42; whooping cough, 2; diphtheria, 30; puerperal fever, 3; erysipelas, 9; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 194. Annual rate, 17.1 per mille. Month of November, 1904: Total number of deaths, 1,201, including enteric fever, 16; measles, 15; scarlatina, 33; diphtheria, 16; puerperal fever, 3; erysipelas, 7; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 205. Annual rate, 17.7 per mille.

BELGIUM—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The following is the official notification of the Belgian Government, dated January 19, 1905, translated from the original French text:

The countries hereinafter given are at present officially declared in Belgium to be contaminated with plague, and are accordingly submitted to the conditions stipulated in Chapters II, III, and IV of the general sanitary regulations annexed to the International Sanitary Convention of Venice, 1897: The shores of the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles; the Indian Empire; the Chinese Empire; the island of Formosa; Brisbane and Sidney, Australia; Egypt; Cape Colony; Johannesburg, Transvaal; Natal; the island of Mauritius; Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia, Brazil; and Lima, Peru. The countries at present declared in Belgium to be contaminated with cholera, and consequently subject to provisions of Title VIII of the International Sanitary Convention of Desden, are Persia and the littoral of Palestine from the Egyptian frontier to Beirut.

PANAMA.

Summary of yellow fever cases and deaths on Isthmus of Panama.

The following is received from the chief sanitary officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, under date of February 11, 1905:

Total number of cases on Isthmus of Panama, from July 1, 1904, to February 1, 1905, 31; deaths, 10.

Total number of cases from February 1, 1905, to February 11, 1905, 4; deaths, 2.

Total number of cases from February 1, 1905, to February 13, 1905, 5; deaths, 2.

Yellow fever situation and sanitary conditions in city of Panama.

Consul-General Gudger reports, February 2 and 14, as follows:

At the beginning of the month of January, 1905, we had 3 yellow fever cases in the Ancon hospital, one of which, Mrs. J. S., died on the 2d instant. Since that date we have had in the city of Panama 13 cases; in transit from the city, supposed to have been contracted on the Isthmus, 4 cases, and in Colon, 2. This is the official report up to January 29. On the 30th and 31st we had 2 more cases, not officially reported, making 21 in all. Of this number 6 were fatal and the others either recovered or are supposed to be convalescent.